ENGLISH

GRAMMAR

الصف
الأول
الاعدادي

2027

PREP 1

مذكرة
الجرامر

موقع الدكتور محمد رزق معلم الكيمياء التعليمي D.M.RAZK

Unit 1

The present simple tense

زمن المضارع البسيط

1 – يتكون المضارع البسيط من التصريف الأول للفعل بدون اضافات اذا جاء الفاعل

I - We - You - They - اسم جمع

1. We play football on Fridays.
2. They watch films every day.

2 – ويتكون من الفعل + (s - es - ies) اذا جاء الفاعل

He - She - It - اسم مفرد

3. She lives with her family in Cairo.
4. Hana walks to school with her friends.

3 - تصريف الفعل يكون (be) في المضارع يكون (am / is / are)

5. I am / 'm ready for the exam.
6. She is / 's at home.

4 – تصريف (verb to have) في المضارع بمعنى يملك أو عنده يكون (have / has) كالاتي

I - We - You - They - اسم جمع + have

7. I have many friends.

He - She - It - اسم مفرد + has

8. My grandfather has a farm.

5 – في حالة النفي نستخدم كل من (don't / doesn't) وبعدهم المصدر بدون اضافات

I - We - You - They - اسم جمع + don't + (inf)

9. We don't go to school on Friday.

He - She - It - اسم مفرد + doesn't + (inf)

10. She doesn't like her life in the city.

معلومة هامة

يمكن استخدام كلمة (never) بدلا من (don't / doesn't)

don't + مصدر = never + مصدر

doesn't + مصدر = never + مصدر + s / es / ies

1. They don't eat fish.
2. They never eat fish.
3. He doesn't arrive late.
4. He never arrives late.

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6 – في حالة السؤال بمعنى (هل) تكون الاجابة (Yes - No) ويتكون السؤال كالاتي

Do + I / we / you / they/ مصدر بدون اضافات + اسم جمع .....?

1. Do you think the internet is important?
Yes, I think the internet is important.

- عند حذف (do) يعود الفعل في المصدر كما هو كما في المثال السابق

Does + he / she / it / مصدر بدون اضافات + اسم مفرد .....?

2. Does Sami feel happy when his dad is at home?
Yes, he feels happy when his dad is at home.

- عند حذف (does) يعود الفعل مضاف الية (s/es/ies) كما في المثال السابق

7 – في السؤال بكلمة استفهام يكون الشكل كالاتي

كلمة استفهام + do / does + فاعل + مصدر بدون اضافات ....?

1. When does the train leave?
It leaves at 3 o'clock.
2. How do you go to school?
I go to school by tram.

استخدامات المضارع البسيط

1 – يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن أحداث سوف تقع أو تحدث طبقا لجدول زمنى (scheduled events) مثل مواعيد وسائل المواصلات والأماكن العامة والامتحانات والبرامج .

1. The first metro leaves at 8.20.
2. The exhibition starts at 9.30.

2 – يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن حقائق (facts)

3. The sun rises in the east.

3 – يستخدم للتعبير عن عادات في المضارع مع ظروف التكرار ومع (every) في أول أو أخر الجملة

always دائماً / usually عادة / often غالباً / sometimes أحياناً / rarely نادراً / never أبداً

1. He plays football every Friday.
2. She sometimes visits her friends.
3. He swims in the sea every day.

Adverbs of frequency ظروف التكرار

Frequency التكرار		examples أمثلة
100 %	always	• He is always late. He never comes early.
90 %	usually	• We usually go to the club on Friday.
70 %	often	• She often cooks pasta.
50 %	sometimes	• They sometimes watch TV.
10 %	rarely	• She rarely smiles.
0 %	never	• They never eat fish.

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ملاحظات عامة

1 – تأتي ظروف التكرار مثل (always / sometimes/ never) بعد (verb to be)

1. He is always kind and helpful.

2 – تأتي ظروف التكرار قبل الفعل الأساسي مثل (play / read / help)

2. She usually goes to the club.

3 – للسؤال عن ظروف التكرار أو عدد المرات نستخدم (How often) أو (How many times)
والإجابة تكون بظرف من ظروف التكرار أو (once / twice / three times / daily / every..)

3. How often do you play football?
I play football once a week.
I always play football.

Exercise on language in use

Rewrite the following sentences:

تمارين كتاب المدرسة والتقييمات

1. She uses the webcam to make video calls with her parents. (never)
.....
2. Do you read ebooks? (usually)
.....
3. I start my day by checking my phone. (always)
.....
4. Do you use your tablet? (often)
.....
5. I stop playing after one hour. (usually)
.....
6. I want to know more about technology. (curious)
.....
7. Do you play online games with your friends? (sometimes)
.....
8. Ali doesn't play online games at all. (never)
.....
9. I go to school early every day. (always)
.....
10. My brother has a habit to clean his room every Friday. (usually)
.....
11. I go to the local park from time to time. (sometimes)
.....
12. He doesn't arrive late. (never)
.....
13. He is from Egypt. (comes)
.....
14. Ali's habit is to do homework on the computer. (usually)
.....

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15. He never plays games after school. (doesn't)

.....

16. I always use my computer in my school? (How often)

.....

17. Noha speaks English. (Does)

.....

18. It is my habit to work to a plan. (always)

.....

19. Ehab always comes early. (never)

.....

20. He always comes late. (is)

.....

21. They visit their village from time to time. (sometimes)

Unit 2

1. can / can't

1 - للتعبير عن القدرة أو الاستطاعة في المضارع (اثبات)

فاعل + can + مصدر بدون إضافات

She can swim well.
They can do sports.

2 - للتعبير عن عدم القدرة أو الاستطاعة في المضارع (نفي)

فاعل + can't + مصدر بدون إضافات

I can't answer the difficult question.
He can't play computer games.

3 - في حاله السؤال بمعنى (هل)

Can + فاعل + مصدر بدون اضافات .....?

Can you speak English?
Yes, I can.
No, I can't.

4 - في حاله السؤال بكلمة استفهام

كلمة استفهام + can + فاعل + مصدر بدون اضافات .....?

When can we meet?
We can meet at 3 o'clock.

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معلومة هامة

(1) الشكل الأتي يعبر عن القدرة والاستطاعه في المضارع ويساوي (can)

فاعل + am / is / are + able to + مصدر

He can solve the problem. (able to)
He is able to solve the problem.

(2) الشكل الأتي يعبر عن القدرة والاستطاعه في المضارع ويساوي (can)

فاعل + have / has the ability to + مصدر

▶He can speak English well. (ability)
He has the ability to speak English well.

طب ركز بقي في دي يا بطل

▶ He can't play tennis. (able to)

▶ He can't swim in the sea. (ability)

▶ They can read well. (capable of)

2. The present continuous tense

زمن المضارع المستمر

1 - يتكون المضارع المستمر كالاتي

فاعل + am / is / are + v + ing

I .....am / 'm
He / She / It / اسم مفرد .....is / 's
We / You / They / اسم جمع .....are / 're
I am reading short stories at the moment.
He is practicing hard for the exam.

2 - في حالة النفي

فاعل + am / is / are (not / n't)+ v + ing

They are not working today.
She isn't watching TV.

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3 – في حالة الاستفهام بـ (هل)

Am / Is / Are + فاعل + V + ing.....?

Is he doing his homework?

- Yes, he is.
- No, he isn't.

4 – السؤال بكلمة استفهام

كلمة استفهام + am / is / are + فاعل + V + ing.....?

What is he doing?

- He is fixing the car.

5 – الكلمات الدالة والاستخدامات

now / look! / listen! / at the moment / at present / still / look out / watch out!

1 – يعبر المضارع المستمر عن حدث مستمر لحظة الكلام وكذلك الأحداث المؤقتة والترتيبات

Look! He is playing tennis.

They are eating now.

2 – يعبر المضارع المستمر عن الترتيبات مع كلمات مثل (arrange / prepare)

They have arranged everything. They are visiting Luxor next week.

Exercise on language in use

Rewrite the following sentences:

تمارين كتاب المدرسة والتقييمات

1. We do experiments in the lab. (can)

---

2. The students do their homework. (are)

---

3. I don't drive a car. (can't)

---

4. My brother fixes the computer at home. (is)

---

5. I revise my lessons for the exams. (am)

---

6. We don't use our phones on class. (can't)

---

7. They watch videos to learn better. (watching)

---

8. The bridge could not be seen. (invisible)

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9. I talk to my friends in English. (communicate)

10. She improves her skills. (is)

11. He develops his learning habits. (can)

12. She cannot say the word correctly. (pronounce)

13. She organizes her ideas using charts and diagrams. (is)

14. She doesn't understand difficult lessons. (can't)

15. Emad is able to repair his computer alone. (can)

16. She hasn't the ability to make her own food. (can't)

17. My brother cleans his room every Friday. (now)

18. I do my homework in the evening. (at the moment)

19. Mona gets better step by step. (getting)

20. He isn't able to drive a car. (can't)

Unit 3

The Past Simple

زمن الماضي البسيط

- الماضي البسيط هو التصريف الثاني للفعل أي (المصدر + d - ed - ied) وهناك أفعال غير منتظمة

- We arrived at the oasis at sunset.
- She walked across the desert.

- أفعال غير منتظمة تحفظ كما هي

present مضارع	past ماضي		present مضارع	past ماضي	
write	wrote	يكتب	put	put	يضع
have	had	يتناول / يمتلك	send	sent	يرسل
wear	wore	يرتدي	take	took	يأخذ
see	saw	يرى	give	gave	يعطي

- I saw some animals yesterday.
- She made a study plan.

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2 - في حالة نفي الماضي االبسيط نستخدم الاتي

فاعل + didn't + مصدر

- They didn't meet their friends.
- She didn't go to the library.

يمكن استخدام (never) بدلا من (didn't) في النفي كالاتي

didn't + مصدر = never + ماضي بسيط

He didn't write emails. = He never wrote emails.

3 - تصريف (verb to be) في الماضي

I / He / She / It / اسم مفرد	⇨	was / wasn't
We / You / They / اسم جمع	⇨	were / weren't

- Mariam was frightened of the cave.
- There weren't any cars on the beach.

4 - في حالة الاستفهام بـــ (هل)

Did + فاعل + مصدر.....?

Did you go watch TV?
Yes, I did.
No, I didn't.

Was / Were + فاعل + صفة/ اسم?

Was he happy?
Yes, he was. / No, he wasn't
Were you ready?
Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.

5 - في حالة السؤال بـــ (كلمة استفهام)

كلمة استفهام + did + فاعل + مصدر...?

Where did you go last summer?
- I went to the beach.

How was your day?
- It was fantastic.

6 - يُستخدم الماضي البسيط مع التعبيرات الزمنية الأتية للتعبير عن حدث انتهى أو عادة في الماضي مع (used to)

last / ago / yesterday / in + سنة ماضية / in the past

- Last week, I swam in the sea.
- The weather was hot yesterday.
- She used to eat fast food.

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ملاحظة

1 – يأتي الماضي البسيط بعد التعبير الاتي

When + فاعل + was / were....., فاعل + ماضي بسيط

- When I was ten, I visited Aswan.
- When they were in Cairo, they visited the zoo.

2 – يمكن أن تأتي ظروف التكرار مثل (sometimes / always / often / usually / never /) مع الماضي لتدل على تكرار حدوث الفعل في الماضي

- He always watched football matches in the past.

Exercise on language in use

Rewrite the following sentences:

تمارين كتاب المدرسة والتقييمات

1. Yes, she enjoyed the party yesterday. (Did)
2. Every month, I meet my friend in the club. (last week)
3. They went fishing yesterday. (didn't)
4. Was Ali absent last week. (ago)
5. He came late last night. (didn't)
6. Yes, they studied well yesterday. (Did)
7. When I was young , I used to play football in the club. (played)
8. She had the ability to make her own food. (was)
9. My brother cleaned his room last week. (ago)
10. Hany never went to the club on Monday. (didn't)
11. My friend didn't come to school yesterday. (was)
12. He didn't go to the cinema. (never)
13. She cleans her room in the evening. (yesterday)
14. I traveled to Aswan yesterday. (didn't)

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15. I met him last week. (ago)

16. Hoda was in Aswan last week. (went)

17. He never swam in the sea. (didn't)

18. When I was young, I used to play tennis. (usually)

19. I help my mom in the kitchen. (yesterday)

20. I went to the zoo yesterday. (Where)

أسئلة للمتفوقين على أول ثلاث وحدات

1. It is my habit to play computer games. (always)

2. It was my habit to play computer games. (always)

3. He is able to sing well. (capable)

4. She always comes late. (coming)

5. They can fix the car. (ability)

6. She has bought the ticket to Aswan. (is)

7. He always comes late. (is)

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Unit 4

The first conditional
حالة الشرط الأولى

1- الحاله الأولى تعبر عن التوقع او الاحتمال في المستقبل والوعد والتهديد وتتكون كالأتى

If/ When.....present simple (مضارع بسيط) ....., فاعل + will ('ll) - can / won't+ مصدر

- If / When you study hard, you will pass the exam.
- If I don't work hard, I won't pass my exams.

2 - يمكن أن تأتي (If/When) في أول الجملة أو وسط الجملة

- If / When I pass my exams, I'll go to university.
- I'll go to university if / when I pass my exams.

3 - في حالة السؤال بمعنى هل يكون الشكل كالاتي

Will / Can + فاعل + مصدر .....if + فاعل + مضارع بسيط .....?

- Will you buy the book if you have enough money?

Yes, I will. No, I won't.

- Will she cook food if he helps her?

Yes, she will. No, she won't.

4 - في حالة السؤال بكلمة استفهام يكون الشكل كالاتي

كلمة استفهام + will / can+ مصدر + فاعل + if .. فاعل + مضارع بسيط ...?

- What will you study if you go to university?

I will study English.

should / shouldn't
التعبير عن النصيحة

1 - نستخدم (should) وبعدها مصدر لاعطاء النصيحة في الاثبات

- You should study hard.
- They should be careful.

2 - نستخدم (shouldn't) وبعدها مصدر لاعطاء النصيحة في النفي

- You shouldn't waste your time.

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3 - يمكن استخدام التعبيرات الاتية بدلاً من (should)

1. I advise you to + مصدر
2. My advice is to + مصدر
3. You ought to + مصدر
4. You had better + مصدر
5. If I were you, I would + مصدر

1. You should arrive early.
2. I advise you to study hard.
3. You ought to study hard.
4. If I were you, I would study hard.

Exercise on Language in use

Rewrite the following sentences:

1. It's important to wash your hands before meals. (should)

.....

2. Eat healthy food to feel strong. (If)

.....

3. You should eat less sugar to be healthy. (If)

.....

4. I advise you not to waste your time. (shouldn't)

.....

5. If I were you, I would arrive early. (should)

.....

6. Don't waste time on social media. (shouldn't)

.....

7. If you play well, you will win. (When)

.....

8. If you don't finish your homework, you won't play football. (or)

.....

9. Respect others to respect you. (If)

.....

10. Don't be careless when you cross the road. (shouldn't)

.....

11. If you ignore a problem, it will get worse. (When)

.....

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Unit 5

Future with (be) going to

التعبير عن المستقبل

1- في الجملة المثبتة :

• I	am	+ going to + مصدر ..... .
• He - She - It - اسم مفرد	is	
• We - You - They - اسم جمع	are	

- I **am going** to visit Sinai.
- They **are going** to buy a car.

2- في الجملة المنفية :

• I	am	+ not + going to + مصدر ..... .
• He - She - It - اسم مفرد	is	
• We - You - They - اسم جمع	are	

- I am **not going** to do anything scary.
- She is **not going** to try rock climbing.

3- في صيغة الاستفهام بمعنى هل

Am .....I Is .....he / she / it / اسم مفرد Are ..... we / you / they / اسم جمع	+ going to + مصدر.....?

Are you going to try kayaking?
- Yes, I am.
- No, I am not ('m not).

4- في صيغة الاستفهام بكلمة استفهام

am .....I كلمة استفهام + is .....he / she / it / اسم مفرد are .....we / you / they / اسم جمع	+ going to + مصدر...?

What is he going to do?
- He is going to visit Aswan.

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انتبه جيداً

- نستخدم (be going to + inf) للتعبير عن المستقبل في الحالات الآتية

1 - للتعبير عن الخطط والقرارات والنوايا لفعل شيء (plans / decisions / intentions)

- We are going to buy a car next month.
- He is going to a party next week.
- This is Ali's intention; he is going to visit Aswan.

2- للتعبير عن شيء سيحدث طبقاً لدليل مادي أو مرئي

- Look at the cloud! it is going to rain.

3 - للتعبير عن شيء على وشك الحدوث مع عبارات التحذير مثل (look out! / be careful! / watch out!)

- Watch out! You are going to hit the tree.

Exercise on Language in use

1. Rewrite the following sentences:

1. My plan is to study medicine in the future. (I am)

2. She has an intention to be a graphic designer. (going)

3. They have decided to join the football team. (are going)

4. He has decided to buy a car. (going)

6. He has planned to travel abroad. (going)

7. Their intention is to help their community. (They)

8. Her plan is to be an engineer. (going)

9. He has intended to visit London. (going)

10. I think it will rain as there are some clouds. (It is)

11. I intend to travel abroad next week. (I am)

12. Her plan is to study medicine in university. (going)

13. He has decided to buy a new mobile. (made)

14. Our plan is to buy a new house. (going)

15. Do you intend to study English? (Are you)

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Unit 6

must / mustn't

التعبير عن الالزام

1 - نستخدم (must + مصدر) للتعبير عن الضرورة والالزام بمعنى من الضروري أن

فاعل + must + مصدر = It is necessary to + مصدر

- We must arrive on time.

= It is necessary to arrive on time.

2 - نستخدم (mustn't + مصدر) للتعبير عن أن الشيء ممنوع أو غير مسموح

فاعل + mustn't + مصدر

= It is against the law
= It is prohibited
= it is forbidden
= it is not allowed

- You mustn't park here. You are not allowed
- You mustn't smoke here. It is forbidden.

Connectors [Although-because-so]

الروابط

1 - نستخدم (Although) للتعبير عن التناقض وتأتي أول الجملة أو في وسط الجملة

- Although he studied hard, he got low marks.
- He got low marks although he studied hard.

2 – نستخدم (because) للتعبير عن السبب

- He won the prize because he was clever.

3 – نستخدم (so) للتعبير عن النتيجة

- He was clever, so he won the prize.

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Exercise on Language in use

1. Rewrite the following sentences:

1. You are not allowed to park here. (mustn't)

2. He won the prize because he studied hard. (so)

3. People aren't allowed to smoke in hospitals. (mustn't)

4. It's my brother's habit to get up early. (usually)

5. It's a necessity to wear your school uniform. (must)

6. Our responsibility is to plant trees to help the environment. (must)

7. It isn't allowed for visitors to smoke in hospitals. (mustn't)

8. It is necessary to obey the school rules. (must)

9. We must respect different cultures. (It is important)

10. He goes to school by bus at all times. (always)

11. He has intended to join a gym next month. (going)

12. Come early or you will be punished. (If)

13. He has the ability to repair his devices. (can)

14. I advise you to have a balanced diet. (should)

15. You must arrive on time. (a must)

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هذا العمل صدقة جارية على

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